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(54) Title: CNS-ACTIVE PYRIDINYLUREA DERIVATIVES (57) Abstract <p>The invention relates to heterocyclic compounds of formula (I) having pharmacological activity, processes for their preparation, to compositions containing them and to their use in the treatment of CNS disorders, wherein P represents phenyl, a quinoline or isoquinoline residue, or a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing up to three heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur; R³ is a group of formula (i) or (ii).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"><div data-bbox="868 1165 1177 1323"></div><div data-bbox="730 1354 990 1543"></div><div data-bbox="1096 1386 1388 1543"></div></div>		

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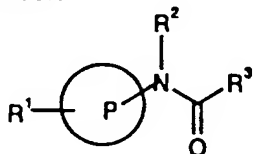
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CNS-ACTIVE PYRIDINYLUREA DERIVATIVES

This invention relates to compounds having pharmacological activity, processes for their preparation, to compositions containing them and to their use in the treatment of CNS disorders.

WO94/04533 (SmithKline Beecham plc) describes indole and indoline derivatives which are described as possessing 5HT_{2C} receptor antagonist activity. A structurally distinct class of compounds has now been discovered, which have been found to have 5HT_{2C} receptor antagonist activity. Some or all of the compounds of the invention also exhibit 5HT_{2B} antagonist activity. 5HT_{2B/2C} receptor antagonists are believed to be of potential use in the treatment of CNS disorders such as anxiety, depression, epilepsy, obsessive compulsive disorders, migraine, Alzheimers disease, sleep disorders, feeding disorders such as anorexia and bulimia, panic attacks, withdrawal from drug abuse such as cocaine, ethanol, nicotine and benzodiazepines, schizophrenia, and also disorders associated with spinal trauma and/or head injury such as hydrocephalus. Compounds of the invention are also expected to be of use in the treatment of certain GI disorders such as IBS as well as microvascular diseases such as macular oedema and retinopathy.

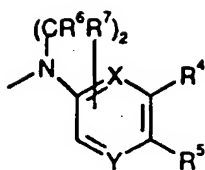
The present invention therefore provides, in a first aspect, a compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof:



(I)

wherein:

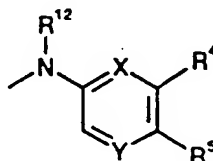
- P represents phenyl, a quinoline or isoquinoline residue, or a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing up to three heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur;
- R¹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, cyano, nitro, halogen, CF₃, NR⁸R⁹, CONR⁸R⁹, CO₂R¹⁰ or OR¹⁰ where R⁸, R⁹ and R¹⁰ are independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or arylC₁₋₆ alkyl;
- R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;
- R³ is a group of formula (i):



(i)

in which:

- 5 X and Y are both nitrogen or one is nitrogen and the other is carbon or a CH group;
 R⁴ and R⁵ groups are independently C₁₋₆ alkyl optionally substituted by one or more
 halogen atoms, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyloxy, C₃₋₆ cycloalkylC₁₋₆alkoxy,
 C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylthio,
 C₃₋₆ cycloalkylthio, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆ alkylthio, C₁₋₆alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen,
 10 nitro, CF₃, C₂F₅, OCF₃, SCF₃, SO₂CF₃, SO₂F, formyl, C₂₋₆ alkanoyl, cyano,
 optionally substituted phenyl or thienyl, NR⁸R⁹, CONR⁸R⁹, or OR¹⁰ where R⁸, R⁹
 and R¹⁰ are as defined for R¹, CO₂R¹¹ where R¹¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;
 or R⁴ and R⁵ form part of an optionally substituted 5-membered carbocyclic or
 heterocyclic ring;
 15 R⁶ and R⁷ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; or
 R³ is a group of formula (ii):



(ii)

20

in which R⁴ and R⁵ are as defined in formula (i), X and Y are both nitrogen or one is
 nitrogen and the other is a CH group;
 and R¹² is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

- 25 C₁₋₆ alkyl groups, whether alone or as part of another group, may be straight
 chain or branched.

The urea moiety can be attached to a carbon or any available nitrogen atom of
 the ring P, preferably it is attached to a carbon atom. Suitable moieties when the ring
 P is a 5-membered aromatic heterocyclic ring include isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl,
 30 thiadiazolyl and triazolyl. Suitable moieties when the ring P is a 6-membered

aromatic heterocyclic ring include, for example, pyridyl, pyrimidyl or pyrazinyl.

When P is quinoline, or an isoquinoline residue, the urea moiety can be attached at any position of the ring, preferably to the 4- or 5-position. Preferably P is 3-pyridyl.

Preferably R¹ is hydrogen.

5 Preferably R² is hydrogen.

Preferably R³ is a group of formula (i) where R⁶ and R⁷ are hydrogen and X is carbon or a CH group and Y is nitrogen.

Preferably R⁴ is trifluoromethyl or halogen. Most preferably R⁴ is halogen, in particular chloro.

10 Preferably R⁵ is C₁₋₆ alkylthio, in particular thiomethyl, or C₁₋₆ alkoxy, in particular methoxy. Most preferably R⁴ is thiomethyl.

When R⁴ and R⁵ form part of an aromatic ring suitable rings include thiophene, furan and pyrrole rings. Optional substituents for such rings include C₁₋₆ alkyl groups, for example methyl.

15 Particular compounds of the invention include:

N-3-Pyridyl-N'-5-(2-thiomethyl-3-chloro)pyridyl urea,

4-Chloro-5-methylthio-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine-1-carboxylic acid pyridin-3-yl amide,

20 6-Chloro-5-methylthio-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[3,2-b]pyridine-1-carboxylic acid pyridin-3-yl amide,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

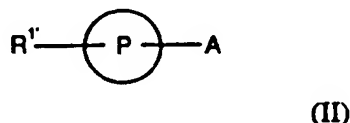
25 The compounds of the formula (I) can form acid addition salts with acids, such as conventional pharmaceutically acceptable acids, for example maleic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, acetic, fumaric, salicylic, citric, lactic, mandelic, tartaric and methanesulphonic.

Certain compounds of formula (I) may also form N-oxides or solvates such as hydrates, and the invention also extends to these forms. When referred to herein, it is understood that the term 'compound of formula (I)' also includes these forms.

30 Certain compounds of formula (I) are capable of existing in stereoisomeric forms including enantiomers and the invention extends to each of these stereoisomeric forms and to mixtures thereof including racemates. The different stereoisomeric forms may be separated one from the other by the usual methods, or any given isomer may be obtained by stereospecific or asymmetric synthesis. The invention also extends to any tautomeric forms and mixtures thereof.

The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which process comprises:

the coupling of a compound of formula (II);



with a compound of formula (III)



15 wherein P is as defined in formula (I), A and B contain the appropriate functional group(s) necessary to form the moiety $-\text{NR}^{2'}\text{CO}$ when coupled, the variables R^1 , $\text{R}^{2'}$ and R^3 are R^1 , R^2 and R^3 respectively, as defined in formula (I), or groups convertible thereto, and thereafter optionally and as necessary and in any appropriate order, converting any R^1 , $\text{R}^{2'}$ and R^3 , when other than R^1 , R^2 and R^3 respectively
 20 to R^1 , R^2 and R^3 , interconverting R^1 , R^2 and R^3 and forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Suitable examples of groups A and B include;

- (i) A is $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ and B is hydrogen,
- (ii) A is $-\text{NR}^{2'}\text{COL}$ and B is hydrogen,
- 25 (iii) A is $-\text{NHR}^{2'}$ and B is COL, or
- (iv) A is $\text{NHR}^{2'}$ and B completes an isocyanate group
- (v) A is halogen and B is $\text{CONHR}^{2'}$

wherein $\text{R}^{2'}$ is as defined above and L is a leaving group. Examples of suitable leaving groups L include halogen such as chloro, bromo, imidazole, phenoxy or
 30 phenylthio optionally substituted, for example, with halogen.

When A is $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ and B is hydrogen the reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent for example dichloromethane or toluene at ambient or elevated temperature.

When A is $-\text{NR}^{2'}\text{COL}$ and B is hydrogen or when A is $-\text{NHR}^{2'}$ and B is -
 35 COL, the reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent such as dichloromethane

at ambient temperature optionally in the presence of a base, such as triethylamine or in dimethylformamide at ambient or elevated temperature.

When A is halogen and B is $\text{CONHR}^{2'}$, the reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent such as toluene at elevated temperature, optionally in the presence of a base.

It should be appreciated that P in formula (I) represents rings P as defined in relation to formula (I) in which R^1 is as defined in relation to formula (I) or groups convertible thereto i.e. $\text{R}^{1'}$.

R^4 and R^5 groups can be introduced at any suitable stage in the process, preferably R^4 and R^5 groups are introduced at any early stage in the process. It should be appreciated that it is preferred that the groups R^1 , R^2 , R^4 and R^5 are introduced before coupling compounds of formula (II) and (III).

Suitable examples of groups convertible to alkyl groups include acyl groups which are introduced conventionally and may be converted to the corresponding alkyl group by conventionally reduction, such as using sodium borohydride in an inert solvent followed by hydrogenolysis in an inert solvent. Hydrogen substituents may be obtained from alkoxycarbonyl groups which may be converted to hydrogen by hydrolysis and decarboxylation.

Suitable examples of a group $\text{R}^{2'}$ which are convertible to R^2 , include alkoxycarbonyl and benzyl or *para*-methoxybenzyl which are converted to the group where R^2 is hydrogen using conventional conditions.

Interconversions of R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are carried out by conventional procedures. For example R^1 halo may be introduced by selective halogenation of the ring P using conventional conditions. It should be appreciated that it may be necessary to protect any hydrogen variables which are not required to be interconverted.

Suitable protecting groups and methods for their attachment and removal are conventional in the art of organic chemistry, such as those described in Green T.W. 'Protective groups in organic synthesis' New York, Wiley (1981).

Compounds of formula (II) in which A is $\text{NHR}^{2'}$ are known compounds or can be prepared analogously to known compounds, see, for example, WO92/05170 (SmithKline Beecham plc).

Compounds of formula (II) in which A is $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ may be prepared by treating a compound of formula (II) in which:

i) A is amino, which phosgene or a phosgene equivalent, in the presence of excess base in an inert solvent.

ii) A is acylazide (i.e. CON_3), via the nitrene, by thermal rearrangement using conventional conditions (ref L.S. Trifonov et al, *Helv. Chim. Acta* 1987 70 262).

5 iii) A is CONH_2 , via the nitrene intermediate using conventional conditions.

Compounds of formula (II) in which A is NR^{21}COL may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II) in which A is $\text{NHR}^{2'}$ with phosgene or a phosgene equivalent in an inert solvent, at low temperature, if necessary in the presence of one equivalent of a base such as triethylamine.

10 Compounds of formula (III) may be prepared according to known method or analogous to known methods, for example

a) when $\text{R}^{3'}$ is a group of formula (i), from the appropriate pyridine carboxylic acid via azide formation and conversion to the corresponding isocyanate.

b) when $\text{R}^{3'}$ is a group of formula (ii), from the appropriate nitropyridine
15 the substitution of an ortho position with a functionalised alkyl group. It will be appreciated that cyclisation to form a fused dihydropyrrole ring can be undertaken at an intermediate stage or subsequent to urea formation.

Compounds of formula (II) in which A is halogen and $\text{R}^{1'}$ is hydrogen are commercially available.

20 Novel intermediates of formula (III) also form part of the invention.
Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be prepared conventionally by reaction with the appropriate acid or acid derivative. N-oxides may be formed conventionally by reaction with hydrogen peroxide or percarboxylic acids.

Compound of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts have
25 $5\text{HT}_{2\text{B}/2\text{C}}$ receptor antagonist activity and are believed to be of potential use in the treatment or prophylaxis of CNS disorders such as anxiety, depression, epilepsy, obsessive compulsive disorders, migraine, Alzheimers disease, sleep disorders, feeding disorders such as anorexia and bulimia, panic attacks, withdrawal from drug abuse such as cocaine, ethanol, nicotine and benzodiazepines, schizophrenia, and also
30 disorders associated with spinal trauma and/or head injury such as hydrocephalus.
Compounds of the invention are also expected to be of use in the treatment of certain GI disorders such as IBS as well as microvascular diseases such as macular oedema and retinopathy.

Thus the invention also provides a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as a therapeutic substance, in particular in the treatment or prophylaxis of the above disorders.

5 The invention further provides a method of treatment or prophylaxis of the above disorders, in mammals including humans, which comprises administering to the sufferer a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10 In another aspect, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of the above disorders.

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 A pharmaceutical composition of the invention, which may be prepared by admixture, suitably at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure, is usually adapted for oral, parenteral or rectal administration and, as such, may be in the form of tablets, capsules, oral liquid preparations, powders, granules, lozenges, reconstitutable powders, injectable or infusable solutions or suspensions or suppositories. Orally administerable compositions are generally preferred.

20 Tablets and capsules for oral administration may be in unit dose form, and may contain conventional excipients, such as binding agents, fillers, tableting lubricants, disintegrants and acceptable wetting agents. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in normal pharmaceutical practice.

25 Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of, for example, aqueous or oily suspension, solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be in the form of a dry product for reconstitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives such as suspending agents, emulsifying agents, non-aqueous vehicles (which may include edible oils), preservatives, and, if desired, conventional flavourings or colorants.

30 For parenteral administration, fluid unit dosage forms are prepared utilising a compound of the invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a sterile vehicle. The compound, depending on the vehicle and concentration used, can be either suspended or dissolved in the vehicle. In preparing solutions, the compound can be dissolved for injection and filter sterilised before filling into a suitable vial or
35 ampoule and sealant. Advantageously, adjuvants such as a local anaesthetic, preservatives and buffering agents are dissolved in the vehicle. To enhance the

stability, the composition can be frozen after filling into the vial and the water removed under vacuum. Parenteral suspensions are prepared in substantially the same manner, except that the compound is suspended in the vehicle instead of being dissolved, and sterilization cannot be accomplished by filtration. The compound can
5 be sterilised by exposure to ethylene oxide before suspension in a sterile vehicle. Advantageously, a surfactant or wetting agent is included in the composition to facilitate uniform distribution of the compound.

The composition may contain from 0.1% to 99% by weight, preferably from 10% to 66% by weight, of the active material, depending on the method of
10 administration.

The dose of the compound used in the treatment of the aforementioned disorders will vary in the usual way with the seriousness of the disorders, the weight of the sufferer, and other similar factors. However, as a general guide suitable unit doses may be 0.05 to 1000 mg, more suitably 0.05 to 20.0 mg, for example 0.2 to 5
15 mg; and such unit doses may be administered more than once a day, for example two or three a day, so that the total daily dosage is in the range of about 0.5 to 100 mg; and such therapy may extend for a number of weeks or months.

When administered in accordance with the invention, no unacceptable toxilological effects are expected with the compounds of the invention.

20 The following Descriptions and Examples illustrate the preparation of compounds of the invention.

Description 1**3-Chl ro-2-thioxo-1,1-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid (D1)**

5,6 Dichloronicotinic acid (5g 0.026 mole) in ethanol (150 ml) was treated with thiourea (2.15g, 0.029 mole) and heated under reflux for 1½ hours. After cooling to room temperature the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue heated to 100°C in 10% aqueous NaOH solution (100 ml) for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, 2.5 HCl was added until acidic and the title compound (4.28g, 87%) was isolated by filtration as a yellow solid and dried *in vacuo*.

10

¹HNMR (250 MHz; D₆DMSO)

δ 8.5 (s, 3H), 14.02-14.59 (br s, 1H)

Description 215 **Methyl 3-chloro-2-thiomethylpyridine-5-carboxylate (D2)**

3-Chloro-2-thioxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid (D1) (4.2g, 0.023 mole) in dry DMF (60ml) under argon was treated portionwise with sodium hydride (1.38g of and 80% dispersion in oil, 0.046 mole) and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Iodomethane (2.87 ml, 0.046 mole) was added and the mixture stirred for 1¼ hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between water and ethyl, and the ethyl acetate layer dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was flash columned in SiO₂ eluting with CH₂Cl₂ to leave the title compound as a cream solid (2.5g, 50%).

25

¹HNMR (250 MHz, CEC1₃)

δ: 2.61 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 8.10 (d, 1H), 8.95 (d, 1H).

Description 330 **3-Chloro-2-thiomethylpyridine-5-carboxylic acid hydrazide (D3)**

Methyl 3-chloro-2-thiomethylpyridine-5-carboxylate (D2) (1.5g, 0.006 mole) in methanol (150 ml) was treated with hydrazine monohydrate (1.0ml, 0.021 mole) and heated under reflux overnight. After cooling to room temperature the solvent was

removed *in vacuo* and the residue triturated with H₂O, filtered, washed with water and the residue triturated in ethyl acetate, filtered and dried *in vacuo* to leave the title compound as a white solid (0.45g, 32%).

5 ¹H NMR (250 MHz; DMSO)

δ: 2.59 (s, 3H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 8.85 (d, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H)

Description 4

3-Chloro-2-thiomethylpyridine-5-carboxylic acid azide (D4)

10

3-Chloro-2-thiomethylnicotinic acid hydrazide (D3) (0.45g, 0.002 mole) was suspended in H₂O (1.5ml) and conc HCl was added until a homogeneous solution was obtained. The solution was cooled to 0°C and a solution of sodium nitrite (0.17g, 0.0025 mole) in H₂O (2ml) was added dropwise and the mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. The title compound (0.33g, 72%) was filtered, washed with H₂O and dried *in vacuo*.

15

¹H NMR (250 MHz; CDCl₃)

δ: 2.62 (s, 3H), 8.08 (d, 1H), 8.92 (d, 1H).

20

Description 5

3-Chloro-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (D5)

2,3-Dichloro-5-nitropyridine (7.90 g, 0.041 mol) (Synthesis, 1990, 499) was dissolved in ethanol (150 ml) and was treated with thiourea (3.43g, 0.045 mol). The resultant mixture was then heated to reflux with stirring under argon. After 3h, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool, and was left stirring at room temp. for 16 h. 10% Sodium hydroxide solution (160 ml) was then added and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux with stirring. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to 10°C, and methyl iodide (2.80 ml, 0.045 mol) was added. After 1 h, the resultant precipitate was filtered off to give the title compound as an orange solid (5.90g, 70%).

25

30

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 9.20 (d, 1H), 8.70 (d, 1H), 2.70 (s, 3H).

35

Description 6

3-Chloro-4-methyl-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (A) and 3-Chloro-6-methyl-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (B) (D6)

- 5 3-Chloro-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (D5) (5.50g, 0.027 mol) was dissolved in dry THF (180 ml) and was cooled to -25°C with stirring under argon. Methylmagnesium bromide (3M in Et₂O) (13.5 ml, 0.041 mol) was then added slowly. The mixture was maintained at -25°C for 0.5h before DDQ (7.34g, 0.032 mol) was added. The mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature and after 0.5h was diluted
10 with diethyl ether (300 ml) and was washed with sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was then dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a brown oil, which was dried *in vacuo*. The oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (10:1 Petrol : Et₂O as eluant) to give the title compounds (4.16g, 70%) as a 1:1.6, (A) : (B) mixture by ¹H NMR.

15

¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.90 (s, 0.4H), 8.22 (s, 0.6H), 2.88 (s, 1.8H), 2.58 (s, 1.2H), 2.54 (s, 1.8H), 2.49 (s, 1.2H).

Description 7

- 20 **3-Chloro-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (A) and 3-Chloro-6-methyl-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (B) (D7)**

- The mixture of products from description 6 (4.14g, 0.019 mmol) was dissolved in dry DMSO (120 ml) and paraformaldehyde (0.555g, 0.018 mol) was added, followed by
25 potassium hydroxide (0.32 M in EtOH) (5.50 ml, 0.0018 mol) dropwise. After 3h, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (~500 ml) and then was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 200 ml). The combined organic layers were then washed with water (4X), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give an orange oil, that was purified by SiO₂ chromatography (3:1, Petrol : Et₂O as eluant) to give the
30 title compound (B) as the first eluted component (1.36g, 33%) and the title compound (A) as the second eluted component (1.00g, 21%).

(A) ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.90 (s, 1H), 3.97 (q, 2H), 3.42 (t, 2H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 1.70 (t, 1H).

35

(B) ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.70 (s, 1H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 2.52 (s, 3H)

Description 8**5-Amino-3-chloro-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthio pyridine (D8)**

- 5 3-Chloro-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (0.430g, 1.73 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of glacial acetic acid (30 ml) and water (15 ml), and was treated with iron powder (3.78g, 0.068 mol) with stirring. After 0.5h, the mixture was filtered through kieselguhr and the resultant yellow solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between sodium bicarbonate solution and ethyl acetate. The biphasic suspension was filtered through kieselguhr, and the organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a yellow solid, which was dried *in vacuo* (0.275g, 73%).

- 15 ^1H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 7.90 (s, 1H), 4.00 (br s, 2H), 3.97 (t, 2H), 3.02 (t, 2H), 2.40 (s, 3H).

Description 9**N-3-[5-Chloro-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-methylthio]pyridyl-N'-(3-pyridyl)urea (D9)**

- 20 Nicotinoyl azide (0.274g, 1.85 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (10 ml) and heated to reflux. After $\frac{1}{2}$ h the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and was added to a stirred solution of 5-amino-3-chloro-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthiopyridine (D8) (0.370g, 0.67 mmol) in dichloromethane (50 ml). After 1 h, the dichloromethane was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure and the resultant precipitate was filtered off and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a cream solid (0.438g, 77%).

- 30 ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CD_3SOCD_3) δ (ppm): 9.52 (s, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 8.20 (dd, 1H), 7.97 (dd, 1H), 7.32 (dd, 1H), 5.20 (t, 1H), 3.70 (q, 2H), 2.97 (t, 2H), 2.50 (s, 3H)

Description 10**3-Chloro-6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethenyl]-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (D10)**

- 35 3-Chloro-6-methyl-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (D7) (1.35g, 6.18 mmol) was treated with tert-butoxy-bis(dimethylamino)methane (1.26 ml, 7.41 mmol) and was heated to

100°C with stirring. After 0.5 h, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and was triturated with petroleum ether (60-80) (15 ml). The resultant dark solid was then filtered off and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a dark red solid (1.56g, 92%).

5

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, 1H), 6.40 (d, 1H), 3.08 (s, 6H), 2.58 (s, 3H).

Description 11

10 3-Chloro-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (D11)

3-Chloro-6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethenyl]-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (D10) (1.05g, 3.84 mmol) was dissolved in DME (40 ml) and treated with 2.5 M hydrochloric acid (8 ml). After 15h, the reaction mixture was treated with solid sodium hydrogen carbonate until pH7 was reached. Water (20 ml) was then added and the resultant mixture was cooled to 0°C. Sodium borohydride (0.581g, 15.36 mmol) was added portionwise over 2-3 minutes with stirring. After 0.5h, water (200 ml) was added, and the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 ml). The combined organic extracts were then dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a red/brown solid, which was purified by silica gel chromatography (3:1 petrol: EtOAc as eluant) to give the title compound as an orange solid (0.420g, 44%).

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.78 (s, 1H), 4.15 (q, 2H), 3.48 (t, 2H), 2.68 (s, 3H), 2.60 (t, 1H).

25

Description 12

5-Amino-3-chloro-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthiopyridine (D12)

30 3-Chloro-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthio-5-nitropyridine (D11) (0.420g, 1.69 mmol) was transformed to give the title compound (0.306g, 83%) as a cream solid according to the method described in Description 8.

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.00 (s, 1H), 4.14 (t, 2H), 3.70 (br s, 2H), 2.80 (t, 2H), 2.50 (s, 3H).

35

Description 13**N-3-[3-Chloro-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthiopyridyl]-N'-(3-pyridyl)urea (D13)**

- 5 5-Amino-3-chloro-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthiopyridine (D12) (0.300g, 1.37 mmol) was transformed to give the title compound (0.32g, 70%) as a yellow/brown solid according to the method described in Description 9.

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 9.42 (s, 1H), 8.62 (s, 1H), 8.42 (m, 1H), 8.23 (m, 2H), 7.97 (dt, 1H), 7.38 (dd, 1H), 4.90 (t, 1H), 3.87 (q, 2H), 2.95 (t, 2H), 2.52 (s, 3H)

Example 1**N-3-Pyridyl-N'-5-(2-Thiomethyl-3-chloro)pyridyl urea (E1)**

- 15 3-Chloro-2-thiomethylpyridine-5-carboxylic acid azide (D4) (0.33g, 0.0014 mole) was heated under reflux in toluene (25ml) under argon for 1 hour. After cooling to room temperature, 3-aminopyridine (0.11g, 0.0014 mole) in dichloromethane (10ml) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 72 hours. The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with ether and dried *in vacuo* to leave the title compound
- 20 (0.35g, 85%) as an off white solid.

¹H NMR (270 MHz; D₆DMSO)

δ: 2.49 (s, 3H), 7.36 (q, 1H), 7.95 (dd, 1H), 8.10 (d, 1H), 8.24 (d, 1H), 8.50 (d, 1H), 8.62 (d, 1H), 9.12 (s, 2H).

25

MH⁺ 295 [C.I.] C₁₂H₁₁ClN₄S.H⁺ requires 295

Example 2

- 30 **4-Chloro-5-methylthio-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine-1-carboxylic acid pyridin-3-yl amide (E2)**

- N-3-[5-chloro-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-methylthio]pyridyl-N'-(3-pyridyl)urea (D9) (0.438g, 1.29 mmol) was suspended in dry THF (45 ml) with stirring under argon, and was treated with triphenylphosphine (0.338g, 1.29 mmol) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.203 ml, 1.29 mmol). Upon addition of the diethyl
- 35 azodicarboxylate a clear pale yellow solution was produced. After 30 minutes, a

white precipitate was produced, which was filtered off and recrystallised from ethanol to give the title compound as a white solid (0.210g, 51%). m.pt. 277-278 °C.

¹H NMR (250 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃) δ (ppm): 8.91 (s, 1H), 8.83 (s, 1H), 8.71 (d, 1H),
5 8.28 (dd, 1H), 8.00 (dt, 1H), 7.35 (dd, 1H), 4.22 (t, 2H), 3.28 (t, 2H), 2.50 (s, 3H).

Example 3

**6-Chloro-5-methylthio-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[3,2-b]pyridine-1-carboxylic acid
pyridin-3-yl amide (E3)**

10

N-3-[3-Chloro-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylthio]pyridyl)-N'-(3-pyridyl)urea (D13)
(0.300g, 0.886 mmol) was transformed to give the title compound (0.020g, 7%) as a
white solid, according to the method described in Example 2. m.pt. 266-267°C.

15 ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃) δ (ppm): 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.72 (d, 1H), 8.28 (dd, 1H),
8.04 (s, 1H), 7.97 (dt, 1H), 7.34 (dd, 1H), 4.22 (t, 2H), 3.30 (t, 2H), 2.50 (s, 3H).

Pharmacological data

**[³H]-mesulergine binding to rat r human 5-HT_{2C} clones expressed in 293 cells
in vitro**

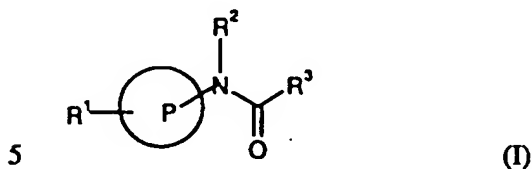
5

Compounds can be tested following the procedure outlined in WO 94/04533.

The compounds of examples 1 to 3 have pK_i values in the range 7.4 to 8.1.

Claims

1. A compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof:

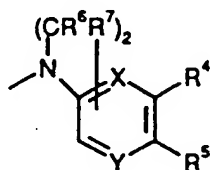


wherein:

P represents phenyl, a quinoline or isoquinoline residue, or a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing up to three heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur;

- 10 R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylthio, cyano, nitro, halogen, CF_3 , NR^8R^9 , $CONR^8R^9$, CO_2R^{10} or OR^{10} where R^8 , R^9 and R^{10} are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or aryl C_{1-6} alkyl;
 R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;
 R^3 is a group of formula (i):

15

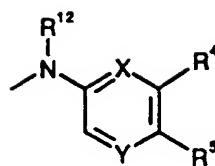


(i)

in which:

X and Y are both nitrogen or one is nitrogen and the other is carbon or a CH group;

- 20 R^4 and R^5 groups are independently C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{3-6} cycloalkylthio, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, nitro, CF_3 , C_2F_5 , OCF_3 , SCF_3 , SO_2CF_3 , SO_2F , formyl, C_{2-6} alkanoyl, cyano, optionally substituted phenyl or thienyl, NR^8R^9 , $CONR^8R^9$, or OR^{10} where R^8 , R^9 and R^{10} are as defined for R^1 , CO_2R^{11} where R^{11} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;
 25 or R^4 and R^5 form part of an optionally substituted 5-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring;
 R^6 and R^7 are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl; or
 30 R^3 is a group of formula (ii):



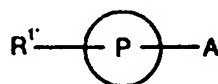
(ii)

5

in which R^4 and R^5 are as defined in formula (i), X and Y are both nitrogen or one is nitrogen and the other is a CH group; and R^{12} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl.

2. A compound according to claim 1 in which R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen
- 10 3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 in which R^3 is a group of formula (i)
4. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3 in which R^4 is halogen and R^5 is C_{1-6} alkylthio.
5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 in which P is
- 15 pyridine.
6. A compound according to claim 1 which is:
N-3-Pyridyl-N'-5-(2-Thiomethyl-3-chloro)pyridyl urea,
4-Chloro-5-methylthio-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3c]pyridine-1-carboxylic acid pyridin-3-yl amide,
20 6-Chloro-5-methylthio-2,3-dihydropyrrole[3,2-b]pyridine-1-carboxylic acid pyridin-3-yl amide,
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
7. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for use in therapy.
8. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound
- 25 according to any one of claims 1 to 6 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.
9. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which process comprises:
the coupling of a compound of formula (II);

30



(II)

with a compound of formula (III):



(III)

- 5 wherein P is as defined in formula (I), A and B contain the appropriate functional group(s) necessary to form the moiety $-\text{NR}^{2'}\text{CO}$ when coupled, the variables $\text{R}^{1'}$, $\text{R}^{2'}$ and $\text{R}^{3'}$ are R^1 , R^2 and R^3 respectively, as defined in formula (I), or groups convertible thereto, and thereafter optionally and as necessary and in any appropriate order, converting any $\text{R}^{1'}$, $\text{R}^{2'}$ and $\text{R}^{3'}$, when other R^1 , R^2 and R^3 respectively to R^1 , R^2 s and R^3 , interconverting R^1 , R^2 and R^3 and forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 10

10. A method of treatment or prophylaxis of CNS and GI disorders which comprises administering to a sufferer a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 95/03944

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07D471/04 C07D213/75 A61K31/44 //(C07D471/04,221:00,
209:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO,A,94 18972 (WARNER-LAMBERT) 1 September 1994 see page 4; claim 2 ---	1,8,10
A	JOURNAL OF HETEROCYCLIC CHEMISTRY., vol.17, no.4, 1980, PROVO US pages 733 - 736 B. STANOVNIK EZ AL 'Heteroacyl azides as acylating agents for aromatic or heteroaromatic amines' see page 733 - page 734 ---	1
A	WO,A,94 14801 (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM) 7 July 1997 see claims 1,8,10 ---	1,8,10
-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *a* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 January 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

30.01.96

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Voyiazogl u, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int ional Application No
PCT/EP 95/03944

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO,A,94 04533 (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM) 3 March 1994 cited in the application see page 9; claims 1,9 -----</p>	1,8,10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 95/03944

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claim 10 is directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 95/03944

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9418972	01-09-94	AU-B- 6269594	14-09-94
WO-A-9414801	07-07-94	NONE	
WO-A-9404533	03-03-94	AU-B- 4704693	15-03-94
		CA-A- 2142721	03-03-94
		CN-A- 1086819	18-05-94
		EP-A- 0656003	07-06-95
		NZ-A- 254785	26-09-95
		SI-A- 9300438	31-03-94